



A GRAMMAR
OF THE
BHOTANTA, OR BOUTAN LANGUAGE

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

Bhotanta, or Boutan Language.

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MADE BY

THE LATE REV. FREDERIC CHRISTIAN GOTTHELF SCHROETER,

EDITED BY JOHN MARSHMAN.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

BHOTANTA LANGUAGE.

By FREDERIC CHRISTIAN GOTTHELF SCHROETER.

EDITED BY W. CAREY, D. D. F. L. S. F. G. S.

SERAMPORE:

1826.

P R E F A C E.

THE work now presented to the public consists of a Grammar, and Dictionary of the language of Thibet and Bhota, more frequently written Bhotanta, but called Boutan by Europeans. This, however, is not only the language of Thibet and Boutan, but is also ascertained to be the language of little Thibet; and as these countries are a thousand miles distant from each other, it is inferred that this language is spoken throughout the whole of the region on the summit of the Himalaya mountains, usually called Chinese Tartary, and some other countries bordering thereon, all of which are mostly, if not altogether under the dominion or influence of China, and occupy the space between the English and the Russian possessions.

In a political point of view, a knowledge of the countries bordering on our own territories, and of the languages spoken in them, is of great importance, as furnishing facilities for friendly intercourse with the people who inhabit them, and opening to us all the commercial advantages which those countries afford: while, at the same time, it affords equal facilities for discovering hostile intentions when they exist, and furnishes an intelligible medium of negotiation with the people.

The mutual affinities of different languages will always be considered important by those who study human nature, as conducting us to some of the most rational conclusions respecting the relations of the different nations of the earth to each other. The labours of philologists have thrown much light on things connected with this subject which are in their nature exceedingly obscure, and by opening the way to a knowledge of the religion,

A

GRAMMAR

OF

The Bhotan Language.

SECTION I.

Of the mode of writing, and the signs.

THE Tibetians use two kinds of characters, one, they denominate (རྟ་ཅན་) Oo-chen, which signifies *headed*, or *having a head*; e. g. ཀ་ཁ་ག་ང་, &c.; the other is called (རྟ་མེད་) Oo-medh, which signifies *having no head*; e. g. ག། ལ། ཡ། ར།, &c.

The characters called རྟ་ཅན་ Oo-chen are used chiefly in their sacred writings, and other printed works; but the other kind called རྟ་མེད་ Oo-medh, in correspondence or for business. There is no difference between them beside that of form, the sound of the characters is the same in both, and both Alphabets run parallel with each other. The Tibetians use various signs in their writings and books, which have no meaning in themselves, but are placed either at the beginning of a work, or page, or at the beginning and end of a sentence, or between each syllable, and at the end of a work. Those placed at the beginning of a work are most generally the following : ཨོཾ་ ཨཱཾ་ ཨུཾ་ ཨྤཾ་

Those at the end of a sentence are such as follow : e. g. འཕྲོ་མར་ནུ་, Bhoke-dhoo, in the language of Bhotan; or འཕྲོ་གར་མར་ནུ་, Gya-ghar-ko-dhoo, in the language of Bengal; and when the subject is quite finished, two perpendicular

A

ཅ་	ཅྭ་	ཅོ་	ཅཱ་
tsa	tsha	dsha	wa
ཞ་	ཞྭ་	ཞོ་	ཞཱ་
sha	sa	a	ya
འ་	འྭ་	འོ་	འཱ་
ra	la	sha	sa
	ཀ་	ཀྭ་	
	ha	a	

Five of these letters, namely, the third of each of the first five classes : ཅ་ ཞ་ འ་ ག་ ཏ་ change their sound ; for the Tibetians, having no signs for g, j, d, b, and dsa, in their alphabetical system, supply their place by the following position of letters :

རྩམ་	མཐམ་	འཐམ་	མྱ་	མྱ་	མྱ་
ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga
འཇམ་	མཇམ་	ཅཇམ་	ཇྱ་		
ja.	ja	ja	ja		
བཅམ་	མཅམ་	འཅམ་	ཅ་	ཅྱ་	ཅྱ་
da	da	da	da	da	da
འབམ་	མམ་	མྱ་	མྱ་		
ba	ba	ba	ba or wa		
འཇམ་	མཇམ་	ཅཇམ་	ཅྱ་		
dsa	dsa	dsa	dsa		

Hear the reader must be cautioned not to confound the syllables རྩམ་ མཐམ་ བཅམ་ མཅམ་ with རྩམ་ མཐམ་ བཅམ་ མཅམ་ for these consisting only of two consonants, are read dhagh, magh, bhá, má ; it must be understood, that ཅ་ gha, and རྩམ་ dha become g and d, only in syllables of three consonants, or of two consonants with a vowel, e. g. རྩམ་ བ་ gawa, *joy* ; རྩམ་ བ་ gewa, *virtue, piety* ; མཐམ་ ga, མཐམ་ go, *the head* ; འཐམ་ da, བཅམ་ depa, *peace* ; མཅམ་ da, *an arrow* ; མཇམ་ do, *a kind of book* : with regard to the rest no mistake can occur.

Five consonants, viz. ཀ་ ར་ ག་ མ་ ཏ་ are frequently mute at the beginning of a word or syllable ; ར་ and མ་ are mute at the end of a word or syllable ; and ར་ ཀ་ མ་ have the power of changing the preceding vowel into a diphthong. This will be more fully explained in treating of each letter separately.

SECTION III.

Of the Vowels.

Besides the vowel a, which is inherent in every consonant, four other vowels, called by the Tibetians ཡ་ ག་ ར་ ཏ་ yon-lagh, or ར་ ཏ་ ག་ ར་ the first word signifying *a member or joint* ; the second *singing or sounding letters*, the signs and names used for them in spelling are the following :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Shape.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
ཀ་ ཏ་ ར་ ki-koo	ˆ	i as in will
ཏ་ ར་ ཏ་ deng-bhoo	˘	e in ell
ཏ་ ར་ ཏ་ shabh-choo	˚	oo in good
ཏ་ ར་ ར་ na-ro	˜	o in robe

The first, second, and fourth of these vowels are placed above the consonant, and the third beneath it ; for instance: ཀ་ ki, ཏ་ ke, ཏ་ koo, ཏ་ ko, &c.

To make these vowels long, ཏ་ is put underneath the consonant, and then they stand thus :

ཀ་	ཀ་ ཏ་	ཏ་	ཏ་ ཏ་	ཏ་	ཏ་ ཏ་	ཏ་ ཏ་	ཏ་ ཏ་
a	ā	i	ee	e	i	oo	oo
མ་	མ་ ཏ་	ར་	ར་ ཏ་	ལ་	ལ་ ཏ་	མ་ ཏ་	མ་ ཏ་
o	ō	ri	ree	li	lee	am	ah

When connected with consonants, they are read in the following manner :

ཀ་	ཏ་	ཀ་	ཏ་	ཏ་	ཀ་ ཏ་
ka	kā	ki	kee	ke	ki

ཀ་	ཀོ་	ཀེ་	ཀཱ་	ཀུ་	ཀ་ལ་ or ཀལ་ལ་
koo	koo	ko	kô	kam	ka ka

Sometimes the vowels are placed double above each other and then they are pronounced as a long vowel ; but it is more frequently the case that they denote an abbreviation of the word, so that the reader ought to make two syllables of it, as we shall see hereafter among the abbreviations. Sometimes the vowel *i* is placed over a letter in an opposite direction to that above mentioned, for instance : ཀོ་ཀོ་ཀོ་, &c. but though the shape is altered the sound is the same ; it is used to express the *Sungskrita* ཀ་.

SECTION IV.

The combination of the Vowels with the Consonants.

To show the combination of the vowels with the consonants more fully, and to facilitate thereby the reading of the language, the Tibetians make thirty sections or classes of the thirty consonants combined with the vowels, and exhibit them in the following manner :

ཀ་ ཀེ་	ཀེ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་ཀེ་	ཀི་	ཀི་	ཀུ་	ཀུ་ཀེ་
ki	ke	koo	kön	nyi	nye	nyoo	nyön
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀེ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲུ་	ཀྲུ་ཀེ་
khi	khe	khoo	khom	ti	te	too	togh
ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀློ་	ཀློ་ཀེ་	ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀླུ་	ཀླུ་ཀེ་
ghi	gho	ghoo	ghor	thi	the	thoo	thobh
ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀློ་	ཀློ་ཀེ་	ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀླུ་	ཀླུ་ཀེ་
ngi	nge	ngoo	ngor	dhi	dhe	dhoo	dhon
ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀློ་	ཀློ་ཀེ་	ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀླུ་	ཀླུ་ཀེ་
chi	che	choo	chol	ni	ne	noo	nor
ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀློ་	ཀློ་ཀེ་	ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀླུ་	ཀླུ་ཀེ་
chhi	chhe	chhoo	chho	pi	pe	poo	pong
ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀློ་	ཀློ་ཀེ་	ཀླི་	ཀླེ་	ཀླུ་	ཀླུ་ཀེ་
jhi	jhe	jhoo	jhöu	phi	phe	phoo	phö

SECTION V.

On Pronunciation.

Before we proceed to those characters which are compounded with yata and rata it is necessary to lay down a common rule for the pronunciation of each letter separately.

ཀ ka, is pronounced as k in king. This letter is mute when written over ལ la, as in ཀ la.

ཁ kha, is pronounced as kh in black horse.

ག gha, as gh in log-house. This letter is the first of those, which lose their power and change their sound : as particularized below. See also page 3.

1. ག gha having ཌ dha, ལ a, or མ ma, prefixed, or ར ra, ལ la, or ས sa placed over it, is pronounced as g in give.

2. ག gha without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more consonants, is mute, when prefixed to the following eleven letters, རྩྭ ག ཏ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ རྩྭ. Hence read རྩྭ chæ, རྩྭ nya, རྩྭ ta, རྩྭ dadh, རྩྭ na, རྩྭ tsa, རྩྭ sha, རྩྭ sa, རྩྭ ya, རྩྭ sha, རྩྭ sa.

3. ག gha, is mute over ལ la, as in ག la.

4. If a word or syllable terminate in ག gha, it is pronounced, but if in གྱ it is mute, these two letters being written for the sign (:) called in the Sungskrita language *visarga*. Hence read རྩྭམ་ seghma, a breach, but རྩྭམ་ sooh, shape, a body.

ང gna, a nasal sound.

ཇ་ cha, is sounded as ch in church.

ཆ་ chha, has the sound of *chh* in *coach-house*.

ཇ་ jha, is j aspirated. This is the second letter which loses its power, it is however never mute. When འ་ a, or མ་ ma, are prefixed, or ར་ ra, or ལ་ la, placed on the head of it, it is pronounced as j in judge. See also page 3.

ག་ nya, a nasal sound.

ཏ་ ta, is the dental t.

ཐ་ tha, the last letter, sensibly aspirated.

ཌ་ dha, the dental d aspirated. This letter is the third that changes its sound; and loses its power, as particularised below. See also page 3.

1. ཌ་ dha having བ་ bha, མ་ ma, or འ་ a, prefixed, or ར་ ra, ལ་ la, or ས་ sa, placed on the top of it, becomes the unaspirated d. Hence read the following : འཌ་ da, བཌ་ da, མཌ་ da, ར་ da, ལ་ da, ས་ da.

2. ཌ་ dha, without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more consonants, is mute when prefixed to the following six letters ; ཀ་ ཁ་ ང་ ལ་ བ་ མ་. Hence read : འཀཌ་ ka, འཁཌ་ ga, འངཌ་ nga, འལཌ་ pa, འབཌ་ ba, འམཌ་ ma.

3. ཌ་ dha at the end of a syllable has the power of changing the preceding vowels, namely, the inherent vowel a into â, as pronounced in the word mare ; ར་ oo into the French u or German ü, and ར་ o, into the French eu or German ö.* *Exam.* རྩ་ is not read tshadh as it regularly would be, but tshâ or tshâdh ; རྩ་ལ་ is not read chhoodh-pa, but chhü-pa or chhüdh-pa ; རྩ་ is not read shodh, but shö or shödh.

* Those unacquainted with the exact sound of these foreign diphthongs had better read the oo and unaltered.

མ་ na, is pronounced like the English n. At the end of a word or syllable it has the same effect as the preceding ར་ dha; viz. it occasions the preceding vowels to be changed into diphthongs, namely, ུ into the French u or German ü, ི into the French eu or German ö, and the inherent vowel into á, pronounced like a in mare. It never changes its sound, and is never mute. *Exam.* མཱ་ is not read phoon as it regularly would be, but as phün; རྩ་ is not read pon but pön; ང་ is not read ngan but ngân.

པ་ pa, has the sound of the English p.

ཕ་ pha, is pronounced as p with an aspiration, sensibly, though closely expressed as one letter only.

བ་ bha, is b with an aspiration. This letter is the fourth which changes its sound and loses its power.

1. བ་ bha having འ་ prefixed or ར་ ra, ལ་ la, ས་ sa, placed over it, loses its proper sound and is pronounced as the English b.

2. བ་ bha, without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a word or syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following ten letters: ཀ་ ཁ་ ཅ་ ཏ་ ཨ་ ཐ་ ཊ་ ཋ་ ཌ་ ཌྷ་. *Exam.* བཀའ་ ka, བག་ ga, བཅའ་ ha, བདའ་ ta, བང་ da, བཙའ་ tsa, བཞའ་ sha, བན་ sa, བཤའ་ sha, བས་ sa.

3. བ་ bha, is never mute at the end of a syllable or word, but it is mute when it stands above another letter, or is the first member of a compound letter: e. g. སྤོ་ lo, *the mind*; སྤམ་ lama, *a priest, a spiritual teacher*.

4. བ་ bha, is often written for ར་ wa, especially when it is the termination of the infinitive, and then it is pronounced as w; for instance, འཇོ་བ་ da-wa, *to go*; it is also pronounced wa after the letters ང་ འ་ ར་ ལ་.

5. བ་ bha, with ར་ dha prefixed, becomes wa, as in རབ་ wang, *a king, or ru-*

ler. It is also used in the same manner as q and becomes mute as in རྩ་ oo, *a head*; རྩལ་ ool, *poor, low, mean*. In this case it serves only as a head to the vowel.

མ་ ma, is sounded as the English m.

1. མ་ ma, without a vowel above or beneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following eleven letters : ཁ་ ག་ ང་ ཅ་ ཆ་ ཇ་ ཉ་ ཐ་ ད་ དྷ་ ན་. *Exam.* མཁའ་ kha, མགའ་ ga, མདའ་ nga, མཆའ་ chha, མཇའ་ ja, མཉའ་ nya, མཐའ་ tha, མདའ་ da, མནའ་ na, མརྩའ་ tsha, མཐའ་ dsa.

2. When prefixed to ག་ gha, ང་ dha, ཆ་ jha, ཅ་ dsha, it causes them to become unaspirated.

3. It is represented by a small round circle •, written over the letter, for instance in རྩྭ་ kom, *dry*; རྩྭ་ nam, *all*; ཐུལ་ཅེ་ tham-che, *all*; or ཐུལ་ཅེ་ tham-che, *all*; these words would otherwise be written རྩྭ་མ་ kom, རྩྭ་མ་ nam, ཐུལ་ཅེ་ tham-che.

ཚ་ tsa, a sound which cannot be expressed in the English tongue by a single letter.

ཚ་ tsha, the former aspirated.

ཅ་ dsha, a sound not existing in the English tongue. When ང་ a, or མ་ ma, is prefixed, or ར་ ra, or ལ་ la, placed over this letter, it loses its aspiration and becomes dsa.

ལ་ wa, has the sound of the English w.

ཤ་ sha, ས་ sa, have a hollow sound strongly pronounced in the throat.

ས་ sa, placed over ལ་ la, is pronounced ལ་ da, as in ལ་ལ་ dawa, *the moon*.

ལ་ a, has a deep guttural sound like ཤ་ and ས་.

1. ལ་ prefixed to ག་ gha, ར་ dha, ཅ་ jha, རྩ་ dsha, occasions them to become unaspirated.

2. This letter without a vowel either above or beneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following ten letters : ཁ་ ག་ ར་ ས་ ལ་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་. *Exam.* ལཁ་ kha, ལག་ ga, ལཅ་ chha, ལས་ ja, ལལ་ tha, ལར་ da, ལལ་ pha, ལལ་ ba, ལར་ tsha, ལར་ dsa.

ཡ་ ya, has the sound of the English y in yoke. This letter is often compounded with a preceding consonant and its powers when thus compounded will be treated of in the next Section.

ར་ has the sound of the English r. It is always mute when placed over the following twelve letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ས་ ལ་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་. *Exam.* ཀ་ ka, ཁ་ ga, ར་ nga, ས་ ja, ལ་ nya, ས་ ta, ར་ da, ལ་ na, ས་ ba, ར་ ma, ར་ tsa, ར་ dsa.

ལ་ la, has the power of the English l. It is always mute at the top of the following letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ས་ ལ་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་. *Exam.* ཀ་ ka, ཁ་ ga, ལ་ nga, ལ་ cha, ལ་ ja, ལ་ ta, ལ་ da, ལ་ pa, ལ་ ba, or wa.

ལ་ la, written at the foot of ར་, becomes da; hence read ར་ལ་ dawa, *the moon*; when placed over ལ་ it is written and pronounced ལ་ lha.

ཤ་ sha, has the sound of the English sh.

ས་ sa, is pronounced like s in sin. It is always mute when written at the top of the following twelve letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ས་ ལ་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་ ར་ ས་. *Exam.* ཀ་ ka, ཁ་ ga, ལ་ nga, ལ་ nya, ས་ ta, ར་ da, ལ་ na, ར་ pa, ར་ ba, ར་ ma, ར་ tsa, ར་ la.

ས་ sa, like ར་ dha, and ལ་ na, occasions the change of the preceding vowels into diphthongs, making ུ oo take the sound of the French u or German ü, and ི o, that of the French eu or German ö; and the inherent vowel a that of a in mare; the ས་ is then always mute. *Exam.* རྩས་ is not pronounced dhoo,

but dhu; ཨྵ is not pronounced chho, but chhö; སྵ is not pronounced sa, but sä.

ཧ ha, has the power of h in the English word horse.

ཡ a, as a in father.

SECTION VI.

Of the signs Yata and Rata.

The letters ཡ and འ ra, in a different form, are frequently joined with a preceding consonant to form compound letters, and are placed at the foot of the other consonant; the first is called ཡ་དྲམྱ Yata, and has this form ཡ; the other is called འ་དྲམྱ Rata, and is written thus འ. They both occasion the consonants under which they are placed to alter their original sound, and either give them an additional power, or change them altogether.

The sign ཡ yata is a symbol to represent the letter ཡ ya, and has the same power. Yata may be annexed to the following eight letters: ཀ ka, ཁ kha, ག gha, ར pa, ལ pha, ཤ bha, ས ma, འ ra. *Exam.* གྲ kya, ཁྲ kh'ya, གྲ gh'ya, རྲ cha, ལྲ chya, ཤྲ jhya, སྲ uya, འྲ ya.

གྲ kya, is sometimes though seldom pronounced cha as the English ch in church: the mute letters འ ra, ས sa may be placed over it, when it is written thus: གྲྀ kya, གྲྀླ kya.

ཁྲ khya is sometimes pronounced ཁྲ chba, as in the pronoun ཁྲོ་ཙྰ khyo, *you*, which may be read khyo and chho.

གྲ ghya, is sometimes pronounced jha. What has been said in the rules (See page 7.) concerning the letter གྲ gha, is applicable here also, viz. གྲ gh'ya with རྲ dha, འྲ a, སྲ ma, prefixed, or འྲ ra, གྲ la, སྲ sa, placed over it, becomes gya. *Exam.* རྲགྲ gya, སྲགྲ gya, འྲགྲ gya, གྲྀླ gya, གྲྀླ gya, གྲྀླ gya.

ཇ་ cha, and ཇ་ chha are not altered in sound by yata but have the same power with ཇ་ cha, ཇ་ chha. When the mute letter ཁ་ is placed over them, they are written thus, ཇ་ cha, ཇ་ chha.

ཇ་ jha, has the same sound as ཇ་ jha. What has been said (page 9.) relating to the letter ཁ་ bha, is partly applicable here also.

1. If ཇ་ be prefixed to, or the mute letter ཁ་ be placed over this letter, it loses its aspiration and is pronounced as the English j in judge. *Exam.* ཇ་ ja, ཇ་ ja.

2. ཇ་ jha, becomes ཇ་ ya, when ཇ་ dha, is prefixed to it, and is then pronounced as the letter ཇ་ ya, or the English y in you. *Exam.* ཇ་ ying, height; ཇ་ yang-pa, to float; ཇ་ ye-wa, to open.

These compound letters admit all the vowels to be placed above and beneath them, in the same manner as the simple ones. The following syllables will serve as a specimen.

ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཱ་	ཇཱ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
kyi	kye	kyoo	kyo	kyen	kye	kyom	khyüm
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
khyi	khye	khyoo	khyo	khyi	khye	khyogh	khyool
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
ghyi	ghye	ghyoo	ghyo	ghyim	ghyen	ghyodh	ghyun
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
chi	che	choo	cho	chagh	cha	chen	choobh
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
chhi	chhe	chhoo	chho	chhar	chham	chhe	chhobh
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
jhi	jhe	jho	jho	jhe	jhm	jhom	jhoong
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
nyi	nye	nyoo	nyo	nyagh	nyoor	nyel	nyödh
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
yo	ye	yoo	yo	yö	yen	yedh	yoom

The sign ৳ Rata is the representative symbol of ৳ ra, and is placed at the foot of the consonant. It is used to give to some consonants an additional sound, and to change others entirely. The letters under which the sign Rata may be written are the following fourteen :

ক'	খ'	গ'	ঙ'	চ'	জ'	ণ'
ka	kha	gha	ta	tha	dha	na
প'	ফ'	ব'	ম'	শ'	স'	হ'
pa	pha	bha	ma	sha	sa	ha

Which, Rata being subjoined to them, have the following appearance and sounds :

ক'	খ'	গ'	ঙ'	চ'	জ'	ণ'
ta	tha	dha	ta	tha	dha	nra
প'	ফ'	ব'	ম'	শ'	স'	হ'
ta	tha	dha	mra	shra	sra	hra

Observe the following remarks :

ক' ঙ' ণ' sound almost like the English t; they agree with the Bengalee ট, or Naguree ঢ.

খ' ঙ' ণ' sound almost like the English t aspirated; they agree with the Bengalee ট্ or Naguree ঢ্.

গ' ঙ' ণ' sound almost like the English d aspirated; they agree with the Bengalee ঢ্ or Naguree ঢ্. But গ' dha loses its aspiration when the mute letters ৳ dha, ৳ a, ৳ ma, are prefixed to it, or ৳ be placed over it. *Exam.* ৳৳ da, ৳৳ da, ৳৳ da, ৳৳ da. In the same manner ৳ and ৳ become unaspirated, when any of the mute letters are prefixed to, or placed on the top of them.

These compound letters admit all the vowels like simple letters, as may be seen from reading the following syllables :

ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐེམ་	ཐུལ་	ཐེན་	ཐོལ་
ti	te	too	to	tim	tu	ten	tol
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐིག་	ཐེལ་	ཐུལ་	ཐོམ་
t'hi	t'he	t'ho	t'ho	thigh	thel	thu	thom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐེལ་	ཐུམ་	ཐུལ་	ཐོམལ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhe	dham	dhoo ^{bl}	d'hom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐིག་	ཐེན་	ཐུམ་	ཐོལ་
ti	te	too	to	tigh	ten	toom	to
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐེན་	ཐེམ་	ཐེར་	ཐེང་
thi	the	thoo	tho	then	thom	the	thang
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐེམ་	ཐུག་	ཐིལ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhö	dhem	dhoo ^{gh}	dhäl
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐག་	ཐུམ་	ཐར་	ཐོལ་
nri	nre	nroo	nro	nragh	arum	nre	arol
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོར་	ཐོན་
ti	te	too	to	tö	tel	ti	tun
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐག་	ཐེན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོར་
thi	the	thoo	tho	thagh	then	thool	thi
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐེལ་	ཐོལ་	ཐིན་	ཐོམ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhe	dhool	dhin	dhom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐིན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོལ་
mri	mre	mroo	mro	mri	mre	mro	mrool
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐག་	ཐེན་	ཐོར་	ཐོམ་
shri	shre	shroo	shro	shra ^h	shrün	shre	shroom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐར་	ཐུན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོམ་
bri	bre	broo	bro	sra	srün	sre	srom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐིམ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་
bri	bre	broo	bro	hrim	hü	hren	hrol

The letter ཐ in the form of a triangle is also placed at the foot of letters ; it has the sound of w. *Exam.* རི དཱལ་ ye-daw.

SECTION VII.

The Tibetians have at the end of their Alphabet a series of letters which they use to write Sanskrit words, they are the following :

ཏ་	ཐ་	ད་	ཌ་	ཎ་	ཤ་	ག་	མ་	པ་	ཅ་	ཁ་
ta	tha	dha	da	na	sha	gha	dha	bha	gna	khyā

Observations.

ཏ་ ta, the English t ; the Bengalee ট.

ཐ་ tha, the English t, aspirated ; the Bengalee ঠ.

ཌ་ dha, as the English d ; the Bengalee ড.

ད་ dha, as the English d, aspirated ; the Bengalee ঢ.

ཎ་ na, as the English n, or Bengalee ন.

ཤ་ sha, is also pronounced kha ; the Bengalee শ.

ག་ gha, as the English g, in give ; or Bengalee ঘ.

མ་ dha, the dental d, aspirated ; the Bengalee ঙ.

པ་ bha, as the English b, aspirated ; the Bengalee ভ.

ཅ་ gniya, a nasal sound, corresponding with the Bengalee ঞ.

ཁ་ khyā, corresponding with the Bengalee ক্ষ.

The subsequent is a table which exhibits all the superscribed mute letters, mentioned in the preceding rules.

ལ་	ཱ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་	ེ་
la	la	la	da	la	la	ka	ga	nga	cha

ཇ་	ཏ་	ད་	པ་	བ་	ཌ་	ཎ་	མ་	ལ་	ཤ་
ja	ta	da	pa	ba or wa	da	ta	da	mra	nra
ཉ་	མ་	མ་	ང་	ལ་	མ་	ལ་	མ་	མ་	མ་
lha	ka	ga	nga	nya	k'ya	g'ya	cha	ch'ha	ja
ཏ་	ཌ་	ལ་	པ་	ཕ་	མ་	ལ་	ལ་		
ta	da	na	pa	p'ha	nya	gya	g'ya		
མ་	མ་	མ་	མ་	མ་					
ba	ma	tsa	dsa	ta					

Though one sound may be expressed in so many different ways, yet in writing and reading, the greatest attention ought to be paid to them, as the meaning of the thing expressed depends on the mute letter which is used, for instance, ཇ་ nga, signifies *five*, but ལ་ nga, signifies, *a drum*.

SECTION VIII.

Having found the translating the English Alphabet into Tibetan, and placing all the letters and syllables of one sound in one row, to be useful in studying the alphabet, I will here do the same to assist the learner to read Tibetan without having occasion to consult the rules, which have been laid down.

The Tibetan characters and syllables corresponding with them.

English letters.		Nagree corresponding letters.	
	a, འ་ མ་ ལ་ or ལ་ ལ་ ལ་	अ	आ
	b, འ་ འ་ འ་ མ་ མ་ ལ་	ब	
	ch, as in church, ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་	च	
Aspirated	chh, ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་	छ	
English	d, འ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་	ड	
English	dh, འ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་ ཅ་	ढ	

*English letters,**Negree corresponding
letters.*

Dental	d, ଦରୁ ଧରୁ ସରୁ ଧୁଞ୍ଜୁ ଢୁଞ୍ଜୁ ।	ଦ
Dental	dh, ଢ଼ ।	ଧ
	e, ଡେ ଝେ ।	ଫ
	g, ଗରୁ ଘରୁ ଙରୁ ଙ୍ଗ ଙ୍ଗ ସଙ୍ଗ ।	ଗ
Aspirated	gh, ଘ ।	ଘ
	h, ଛ ।	ଛ
	i, ଡି ଝି ।	ଝ
	j, ଉଈ ଉଈ ଉଈ ଉଈ ଉଈ ।	ଜ
Aspirated	jh, ଛଞ୍ଜୁ ।	ଞ
	k, କା କା କା କା କା କା ।	କ
Aspirated	kh, ଖା ଉଠା ଉଠା ।	ଖ
	l, ଲା ଲା ଲା ଲା ଲା ଲା ।	ଲ
	m, ମା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ମ
	n, ନା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ନ
	o, ଓ ଓ ଓ ।	ଓ
	p, ପା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ପ
Aspirated	ph, ଫା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଫ
	r, ର ।	ର
	s, ଶା ସା ସା ସା ସା ସା ।	ଶ
	sh, ଶା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଷ
English	t, ଡା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଟ
English	th, ଡା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଠ
Dental	t, ଡା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ତ
Dental	th, ଡା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଥ
	u, ଉ ଉ ଉ ଉ ଉ ଉ ।	ଉ
	w, ବା ବା ବା ବା ବା ବା ।	ବ
	y, ଯା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ଧା ।	ଯ

For letters not corresponding with these in the English Alphabet, see the Alphabet.

SECTION IX.

Of Numerals.

The Cardinal Numbers, from one to one hundred, with the European and Tibet figures adopted to represent them, are as follows :

<i>Figures.</i>			
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>		<i>Denomination.</i>
1	༡	ཅིག་	chigh.
2	༢	གཉིས་	nyi.
3	༣	གསུམ་	soom.
4	༤	བཞི་	shi.
5	༥	ལྔ་	nga.
6	༦	དྲུག་	dhoogh.
7	༧	བདུན་	dün.
8	༨	བརྒྱུ་	gyed.
9	༩	རྩ་	goo.
10	༡༠	བརྩ་ཐམས་པ་	chootham-bha.
11	༡༡	བརྩ་ཅིག་	choo-chigh.
12	༡༢	བརྩ་གཉིས་	choo nyi.
13	༡༣	བརྩ་གསུམ་	choo soom.
14	༡༤	བརྩ་བཞི་	choo shi.
15	༡༥	བརྩ་ལྔ་	choo nga.
16	༡༦	བརྩ་དྲུག་	choo dhoog.
17	༡༧	བརྩ་བདུན་	choo dün
18	༡༨	བརྩ་བརྒྱུ་	choo g'yed.
19	༡༩	བརྩ་རྩ་	choo goo.
20	༢༠	གཉི་ལྔ་	nyi shoo.
21	༢༡	གཉི་ཅིག་	nyer chigh.
22	༢༢	གཉི་གཉིས་	nyer, n'yi.
23	༢༣	གཉི་གསུམ་	nyer soom.

གཉི་ལྔ་མཁའ་པ་༡

གཉི་ཅིག་༡

གཉི་གཉིས་༡

<i>Figures.</i>			
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>		<i>Denomination.</i>
24	༤༤	ཉེར་པ་ཞི་	nyer shi.
25	༤༥	ཉེར་ལྷ་	nyer nga.
26	༤༦	ཉེར་རྒྱལ་	nyer dhoogh.
27	༤༧	ཉེར་བརྟན་	nyer dün.
28	༤༨	ཉེར་བརྟུང་	nyer gyed.
29	༤༩	ཉེར་རྒྱ་	nyer goo.
30	༥༠	སྟོ་ཅོ་	soom choo.
31	༥༡	སྟོ་ཅིག་	so chigh.
32	༥༢	སྟོ་ཅིག་ལ་	so nyi.
33	༥༣	སྟོ་ཅུམ་	so soom.
34	༥༤	སྟོ་པ་ཞི་	so shi.
35	༥༥	སྟོ་ལྷ་	so nga.
36	༥༦	སྟོ་རྒྱལ་	so dhoogh.
37	༥༧	སྟོ་བརྟན་	so dün.
38	༥༨	སྟོ་བརྟུང་	so gyed.
39	༥༩	སྟོ་རྒྱ་	so goo.
40	༦༠	པ་ཞི་ཅོ་	shi choo.
41	༦༡	པ་ཞི་ཅིག་	she chigh.
42	༦༢	པ་ཞི་ཅིག་ལ་	she nyi.
43	༦༣	པ་ཞི་ཅུམ་	she soom.
44	༦༤	པ་ཞི་པ་ཞི་	she shi.
45	༦༥	པ་ཞི་ལྷ་	she nga.
46	༦༦	པ་ཞི་རྒྱལ་	she dhoogh.
47	༦༧	པ་ཞི་བརྟན་	she dün.
48	༦༨	པ་ཞི་བརྟུང་	she gyed.
49	༦༩	པ་ཞི་རྒྱ་	she goo.
50	༧༠	ལྷ་ཅོ་	nga choo.
51	༧༡	ང་ཅིག་	nga chigh.

ལྷ་ཅོ་ཅུམ་ལ་

པ་ཞི་ཅོ་ཅུམ་ལ་

<i>Figures.</i>			
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>	<i>Denomination.</i>	
52	42	ང་ གཉིས་	nga nyi.
53	43	ང་ གཤུམ་	nga soom.
54	44	ང་ བཞི་	nga shi.
55	44	ང་ ལྔ་	nga nga.
56	45	ང་ རྩམ་	nga dhoogh.
57	46	ང་ བརྩན་	nga dün.
58	46	ང་ བརྩར་	nga gye.
59	47	ང་ རམ་	nga goo.
60	50	རྩམ་ རྩ་	dhoogh choo.
61	51	རྩ་ གཅིག་	re chigh.
62	52	རྩ་ གཉིས་	re nyee.
63	53	རྩ་ གཤུམ་	re soom.
64	54	རྩ་ བཞི་	re shi.
65	54	རྩ་ ལྔ་	re nga.
66	55	རྩ་ རྩམ་	re dhoogh.
67	56	རྩ་ བརྩན་	re dün.
68	56	རྩ་ བརྩར་	re gyed.
69	57	རྩ་ རམ་	re goo.
70	50	བརྩན་ རྩ་	dün choo.
71	51	རྩོན་ གཅིག་	dön chigh.
72	52	རྩོན་ གཉིས་	dön nyi.
73	53	རྩོན་ གཤུམ་	dön soom.
74	54	རྩོན་ བཞི་	dön shi.
75	54	རྩོན་ ལྔ་	dön' nga.
76	55	རྩོན་ རྩམ་	dön dhoogh.
77	56	རྩོན་ བརྩན་	dön dün.
78	56	རྩོན་ བརྩར་	dön gyed.
79	57	རྩོན་ རམ་	dön goo.

རྩམ་ བརྩན་ གཤུམ་ ཡཱ

བརྩན་ བརྩན་ གཤུམ་ ཡཱ

<i>Figures.</i>		<i>Denomination.</i>		
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>			
80	༩༠	གཅུར་ རྩ་	gye choo.	གཅུར་ བརྩ་ གཤམ་པ།
81	༩༡	ཐུར་ གཅིག་	gya chigh.	
82	༩༢	ཐུ་ གཉིལ་	gya nyi.	
83	༩༣	ཐུ་ གཤམ་	gya soom.	
84	༩༤	ཐུ་ བཞི་	gya shi.	
85	༩༥	ཐུ་ ལྷ་	gya nga.	
86	༩༦	ཐུ་ རྩལ་	gya dhoogh.	
87	༩༧	ཐུ་ བརྩན་	gya dün.	
88	༩༨	ཐུ་ བརྩར་	gya gyed	
89	༩༩	ཐུ་ རལྱ་	gya goo.	
90	༡༠	རལྱ་ བརྩ་	goo choo.	རལྱ་ བརྩ་ གཤམ་པ།
91	༡༡	གོ་ གཅིག་	go chigh.	
92	༡༢	གོ་ གཉིལ་	go nyi.	
93	༡༣	གོ་ གཤམ་	go soom.	
94	༡༤	གོ་ བཞི་	go shi.	
95	༡༥	གོ་ ལྷ་	go nga.	
96	༡༦	གོ་ རྩལ་	go dhoogh.	
97	༡༧	གོ་ བརྩན་	go dün.	
98	༡༨	གོ་ བརྩར་	go gyed.	
99	༡༩	གོ་ རལྱ་	go goo.	
100	༡༠༠	གཅུ་ གཤམ་ པ།	gya tham pa.	གཅུ་ གཤམ་ པ།
101	༡༠༡	གཅུ་ གཅིག་	gya chigh.	
102	༡༠༢	གཅུ་ གཉིལ་	gya nyi.	
103	༡༠༣	གཅུ་ གཤམ་	gya soom.	
110	༡༡༠	གཅུ་ བརྩ་	gya choo.	
115	༡༡༥	གཅུ་ བརྩ་ ལྷ་	gya choo nga.	
200	༢༠༠	གཉིལ་ བརྩ་	nyee gya.	
1000	༡༠༠༠	ཐོང་ ཐལ་	dong-dhagh.	

PART II.

Of the Parts of Speech.

There are eight Parts of Speech: Noun Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

The Particle མི་ answers to the article ‘the’ for instance, མི་ལྔ་མུ་མི་, *the throat*; ཐུང་ཟག་མི་, *the business, work*.

SECTION I.

Of the Noun Substantive.

A word which can be declined through different numbers and cases, is called a Noun; of which we have to observe,

1st. The *Gender*, or distinction of sex, whether Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

2d. The *Number*, i. e. the Singular or Plural.

3d. The *Case*, or the different terminations or endings of a noun; these are;

The Nominative; the Genitive; the Dative; the Accusative; the Vocative, and the Ablative.

4th. The *Declension* which is produced by the various Cases and Numbers.

Of the Gender.

Masculine Nouns end in ལྷ་; Feminine Nouns in མོ་; for instance, རྟ་ལྔ་ཤི་, *a host*, རྟ་མོ་ཤི་, *an hostess*.

In masculine and feminine nouns, the different cases are formed by affixing the following terminations;

Genitive.	ཉི་མི་ རྩི་ལྗོངས་	Ablative.	མཁུ་ལས་
Dative.	ལ་	Instrumental.	ལ་
Accusative.	ལ་	Locative.	འཁུ་ལས་ཀྱི་རྩི་ལྗོངས་

Remarks on the Sign of the Genitive.

If the word end in རྩི་ལྗོངས་ the possessive case must be formed by རྩི་; *Exam.* རྩི་ལྗོངས་, your, རྩི་ལྗོངས་, of a side, རྩི་ལྗོངས་, of the right.

If the word terminate in ལ་ the genitive or possessive case must end in ལ་; *Exam.* ལ་ལྗོངས་, mine; ལ་ལྗོངས་, of the foot.

If the word terminate in a vowel the genitive is to be exp by རྩི་ or ལ་; *Exam.* མཁུ་, of a mother; ལྗོངས་, of earth; རྩི་, of water; རྩི་, of a day.

If the word terminate in ལ་, the possessive or genitive case must be expressed by རྩི་; *Exam.* རྩི་, of a cause; ལྗོངས་, of the east; ལྗོངས་, of a word; རྩི་, of riches, grandeur, or excellency.

The same rules are applicable to the instrumental, རྩི་ ལྗོངས་ རྩི་ རྩི་, with the knife; here is ལ་, the sign of the instrumental.

Remarks on the Sign of the Locative.

If the word terminate in ལ་, the locative case must be expressed by རྩི་; *Exam.* ལྗོངས་ རྩི་, ལྗོངས་ རྩི་

If the word terminate in ལ་ ལྗོངས་ ལྗོངས་ ལྗོངས་ the locative case must be expressed by རྩི་; *Exam.* རྩི་ རྩི་ རྩི་ རྩི་, in a vessel; རྩི་ རྩི་ རྩི་ རྩི་ in haste.

ལ་ is sometimes employed as the termination of the nominative plural.

Examples.

Singular.
ལྗོངས་, lungs.
ལྗོངས་, bowels.

Plural.
ལྗོངས་, lungs.
ལྗོངས་, bowels.

Observing these rules there is but one declension of nouns ; nor except as above mentioned, is there any termination to express the plural number, but the plural is formed by adding the adjectives ຄຊນ, ຂຊນ, all, to the singular, placing the signs of the cases after the adjectives, as will appear from the following example of a declined Noun.

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ເຊີນ, a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນ, or ຂຊນ, houses.	
G.	ເຊີນເຊີ, of a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນເຊີ, of houses.	
D.	ເຊີນວ, to a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນວ, to houses.	
Acc.	ເຊີນ, a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນ, houses.	
Abl.	ເຊີນຄຊນ or ວ, from a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນຄຊນ, or ວ, from houses.	
Inst.	ເຊີນເຊີ or ເຊີນ, with or by a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນເຊີ, with or by houses.	
Loc.	ເຊີນຂ or ຄ or ວ, in a house.	ເຊີນຄຊນຂ, in houses.	

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ມ, a mother.	ມຂຊນ, mothers.	
G.	ມເຊີ, a mother's.	ມຂຊນເຊີ, mothers'.	
D.	ມວ, to a mother.	ມຂຊນວ, to mothers.	
Acc.	ມ, a mother.	ມຂຊນ, mothers.	
Abl.	ມຄຊນ or ວ, from a mother.	ມຂຊນວ or ຄ, from mothers.	
Inst.	ມເຊີ, by a mother.	ມຂຊນເຊີ, with or by mothers.	
Loc.	ມ, in a mother.	ມຂຊນຂ, or ຄ or ວ, in mothers.	

The word ພຊນ signifying many, a multitude, may also be employed to form the plural number ;

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ພ, a father.	ພພຊນ, fathers	
G.	ພເຊີ, a father's.	ພພຊນເຊີ, fathers'.	
D.	ພວ, to a father.	ພພຊນວ, to fathers.	
Acc.	ພ, a father.	ພພຊນ, fathers.	

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
Abl.	ཡལ་ནལ་ or ལལ་, from a father.	ཡལ་ཚྲོགས་ལལ་ or ནལ་, from fathers.	
Inst.	ཡལ་ལ་ཡལ་གྱིས་, by or with a father.	ཡལ་ཚྲོགས་ཀྱིས་, by or with fathers.	
Loc.	ཡལ་རྩ་, in a father.	ཡལ་ཚྲོགས་ལུ་, in fathers.	
N.	རྩ་, water.	Abl.	རྩ་ནལ་, from water.
G.	རྩ་གི་, of water.	Inst.	རྩ་རྩ་ or རྩ་སྣ་, by water.
D.	རྩ་ལ་, to water.	Loc.	རྩ་ལ་ or རྩ་རྩ་ or རྩ་ན་ or རྩ་ལུ་, in water
Acc.	རྩ་ལྔ་, water.		

SECTION II.

Of Nouns Adjective.

An Adjective expresses the quality of a thing. It may be declined like a noun substantive, and then receives the same signs of the cases. When placed after a noun substantive; it stands thus, ཤིང་ a tree, and མང་པ་ many, written ཤིང་མང་པོ་ and declined in the following manner.

Example.

N.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ I. many trees.	Abl.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ནལ་ or ལལ་ I, from many trees.
G.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་གི་ of many trees.		
D.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ལ་ I, to many trees.	Inst.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་སྣ་, by many trees.
Acc.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ལྔ་ I, many trees.	Loc.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ན་ or རྩ་, in or among many trees.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་, a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ I. fine bodies.	
G.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་ཀྱི་, of a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་, of fine bodies.	
D.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་ལ་ I, to a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ལ་ I, to fine bodies.	
Acc.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་ལྔ་ I. a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ལྔ་ I, fine bodies	
Abl.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་ནལ་ or ལལ་, from a fine body	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ལལ་ or ནལ་, from fine bodies	
Inst.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་ཀྱིས་, by or with a fine	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་, by or with fine bodies.	
Loc.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྩ་ or ལུ་, in a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཆིས་རྣམས་རྩ་ or ན་ or ལ་, or ལུ་, in fine bodies	

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The comparative is formed by affixing *ལས་* or *ལས་* to the positive; and the superlative is formed by prefixing *འག་ཏུ་* or *ཤིན་ཏུ་* before the positive; for instance, the adjective in the positive, *ཆེན་པོ་* great, will be in the comparative *ཆེན་པོ་ལས་* or *ཆེན་པོ་ལས་* greater, and in the superlative *འག་ཏུ་ཆེན་པོ་* or *ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེན་པོ་* very great or greatest. *Exam.* *མེ་ལས་ཆེ་* hotter than fire.

SECTION III.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns are declined like Nouns, as follows; thus; *ང་* I;.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ང་</i> , I.	<i>ང་ཚམས་</i> , we.
G.	<i>ང་གི་</i> or <i>ངལི་</i> or <i>ངལིས་</i> , mine, or my.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ཀྱི་</i> , our, our's.
D.	<i>ང་ལ་</i> , to me.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ལ་</i> , to us.
Acc.	<i>ང་ལ་</i> , me.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ལ་</i> , us.
Abl.	<i>ང་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from me.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from us.
Inst.	<i>ངར་</i> or <i>ངས་</i> or <i>ང་གིས་</i> , by or with me.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་</i> , with or by us.
Loc.	<i>ང་ན་</i> or <i>ང་ཏུ་</i> or <i>ང་ཏུ་ང་ལ་</i> or <i>ང་ཏུ་</i> , in me.	<i>ང་ཚམས་ན་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> or <i>ལ་</i> , in us.
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ངེ་</i> , I.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་</i> , we.
G.	<i>ངེ་གི་</i> , mine, my.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ཀྱི་</i> , our, our's.
D.	<i>ངེ་ལ་</i> , to me.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ལ་</i> , to us.
Acc.	<i>ངེ་ལ་</i> , me.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ལ་</i> , us.
Abl.	<i>ངེ་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from me.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ལས་</i> or <i>ནས་</i> , from us.
Inst.	<i>ངེ་གིས་</i> , with or by me.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་</i> , with or by us.
Loc.	<i>ངེ་ན་ལ་</i> or <i>ང་</i> , in me.	<i>ངེ་ཚམས་ན་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> , in us.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཁྱེ་ or ཁྱོད་, thou.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་, you.
G.	ཁྱེ་གྱི་ or ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་, thine, thy.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་, your, your's.
D.	ཁྱེ་ལ་ or ཁྱོད་ལ་, to thee.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་, to you.
Acc.	ཁྱེ་ལ་ or ཁྱོད་ལ་, thee.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་, you.
Abl.	ཁྱེ་ནས་ or ཁྱོད་ནས་ or ལས་, from thee.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ནས་ or ལས་, from you.
Inst.	ཁྱེ་གྱིས་ or ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་, with or by thee.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་, with or by you.
Loc.	ཁྱེ་ན་ or ཁྱོད་ན་ or ན་ or ལ་, in thee.	ཁྱེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ན་ or ན་, in you.

The following word is used when the person or thing spoken of is at a distance.

He, or she.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཡ་གྱི་, he, she.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ །, they, those.
G.	ཡ་གྱི་ཉི་, his, her's.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ཀྱི་ or ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ཉི་ །, their, their's,
D.	ཡ་གྱི་ལ་, to him, to her.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ལ་, to them.
Acc.	ཡ་གྱི་ལ་, him, her.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ལ་, them.
Abl.	ཡ་གྱི་ནས་ or ལས་, from him, from her.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ནས་ or ལས་, from them.
Inst.	ཡ་གྱི་ལ་, by him, by her.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ཀྱིས་, by them.
Loc.	ཡ་གྱི་ན་, in him, in her.	ཡ་གྱི་ཚོ་ལས་ན་, or ན་, in them.

When the person or thing spoken of is near.

He, she.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཁོང་, he, she.	ཁོང་ཚམས་, they, these.
G.	ཁོང་གི་, his, her's.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ཀྱི་ །, of these.
D.	ཁོང་ལ་, to him to her.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ལ་ །, to these.
Acc.	ཁོང་ལ་, him, her.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ལ་ །, these.
Abl.	ཁོང་ནས་ or ལས་, from him, from her.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ནས་ or ལས་, from these.
Inst.	ཁོང་གིས་, with or by him, or her.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་, with or by these.
Loc.	ཁོང་ན་ or ན་, in him, or her.	ཁོང་ཚམས་ན་ or ན་, in these.

Singular.

N.	ངང་གིང་ or ང་འང་, I myself.
G.	ངང་གིང་གི་ or ང་འང་གི་, of myself
D.	ངང་གིང་ལ་ or ང་འང་ལ་, to myself.
Acc.	ངང་གིང་ལ་ or ང་འང་ལ་, myself.
Abl.	ངང་གིང་ནས་ or ལས་ or ང་འང་ ལས་, from myself. [myself.
Inst.	ངང་གིང་གྱིས་ or ང་འང་གིས་, by or with
Loc.	ངང་གིང་ན་ or ན་ or ང་འང་ན་, in myself.

Plural.

ངང་རྣམས་གིང་, we ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་གི་, of ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་ལ་, to ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་ལ་, ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་ནས་ or ལས་, from ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱིས་, with or by ourselves.
ངང་རྣམས་གིང་ན་ or ན་, in ourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཁྱེང་གིང་, thyself.
G.	ཁྱེང་གིང་གི་, of thyself.
D.	ཁྱེང་གིང་ལ་, to thyself.
Acc.	ཁྱེང་གིང་ལ་, thyself.
Abl.	ཁྱེང་གིང་ནས་ or ལས་, from thyself.
Inst.	ཁྱེང་གིང་གྱིས་, with or by thyself.
Loc.	ཁྱེང་གིང་ན་, in thyself.

Plural.

ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་, yourselves
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་གི་, of yourselves
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་ལ་, to yourselves.
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་ལ་, yourselves.
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་ནས་ or ལས་, from yourselves.
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱིས་, by or with yourselves.
ཁྱེང་རྣམས་གིང་ན་, in yourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཁོང་འང་, thyself.
G.	ཁོང་འང་གི་, of thyself.
D.	ཁོང་འང་ལ་, to thyself.
Acc.	ཁོང་འང་ལ་, thyself.
Abl.	ཁོང་འང་ནས་ or ལས་, from thyself
Inst.	ཁོང་འང་གིས་, with or by thyself.
Loc.	ཁོང་འང་ན་, in thyself

Plural.

ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་, yourselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་གི་, of yourselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ལ་, to yourselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ལ་, yourselves
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ནས་ or ལས་, from yourselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་གིས་, by or with yourselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ན་, in yourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཁོ་འང་, he himself.
G.	ཁོ་འང་གི་, of himself.
D.	ཁོ་འང་ལ་, to himself.
Acc.	ཁོ་འང་ལ་, himself.

Plural.

ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་, they themselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་གི་, of themselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ལ་, to themselves.
ཁོང་རྣམས་འང་ལ་, themselves.

Singular.

Plural.

Abl.	ཁོ་རང་ནས་ or ལས་, from himself.
Inst.	ཁོ་རང་གིས་, by or with himself.
Loc.	ཁོ་རང་ཟུ་, in himself.

	ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་ནས་ or ལས་, from themselves.
	ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་གིས་, by or with themselves.
	ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་ཟུ་, in themselves.

Singular.

Plural.

N.	འདི་, this.
G.	འདི་གི་, of this.
D.	འདི་ལ་, to this.
Acc.	འདི་ལ་, this.
Abl.	འདི་ནས་ or ལས་, from this.
Inst.	འདི་ལྱིས་, by this, with this.
Loc.	འདི་ན་ or འདི་ལ།, in this.

	འདི་རྣམས་ or འདི་ཚོ་ནས་, these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ or འདི་ཚོ་གི་, of these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ལ་ or འདི་ཚོ་ལ་, to these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ལ་ or འདི་ཚོ་ལ་, these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ནས་ or ལས་, from these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ལྱིས་, with or by these.
	འདི་རྣམས་ན་ or ཟུ་ or ལ།, in these.

Singular.

N.	དེ་, it, that.
G.	དེ་གི་, of it, of that.
D.	དེ་ལ་, to it, to that.
Acc.	དེ་ལ་, it, that.

Abl.	དེ་ནས་ or ལས་, from it, from that.
Inst.	དེ་གིས་, by it, by that.
Loc.	དེ་ན་, in it, in that.

Of the Interrogative.

Singular.

N.	ཅ་, who? which? what?
G.	ཅི་གི་, whose? of what?
D.	ཅི་ལ་, to whom? to what?
Acc.	ཅི་ལ་, whom? what?

Abl.	ཅི་ནས་ or ལས་, from whom? from what?
Inst.	ཅི་གིས་, by whom? by what?
Loc.	ཅི་ན་ or ཟུ་ or ལ།, in whom? in what?

Singular.

N.	ལྟ་, who? which? what?
G.	ལྟི་གི་, whose?
D.	ལྟ་ལ་, for whom?
Acc.	ལྟ་ལ་, whom?

Abl.	ལྟ་ནས་ or ལྟ་ལས་, from whom?
Inst.	ལྟ་གིས་ཟང་, by whom? with whom
Loc.	ལྟ་ལ་ or ཅ་ or ཟུ་, ལྟ་ལ།, in whom?

5th. There are six tenses or times, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, the future imperfect (shall or will) and the future perfect (shall or will have.)

6th. As in the declensions of nouns substantive, so in the conjugation of verbs there is no distinction between the singular and the plural number.

7th. The Imperative in the second person singular, being the most simple form of the verb, may be considered as the root from which all other tenses are formed. *Exam.* བྱེ་ make, do ; འགྲོ་ go. རྒྱུ་ bring.

8th. The Infinitive is made by adding ལ་ or ལ་ to the root ;

Examples.

From བྱེ་, do, make,	is formed བྱེ་ལ་, to do, to make.
—— འགྲོ་, go,	—— འགྲོ་ལ་, to go.
—— རྒྱུ་, bring,	—— རྒྱུ་ལ་, to bring.

The infinitive may also be used as a noun substantive.

9th. The Present Participle is formed by adding འི་ to the Infinitive mode ; for instance,

From བྱེ་ལ་, to do,	is formed བྱེ་ལ་འི་, doing.
—— འགྲོ་ལ་, to go,	—— འགྲོ་ལ་འི་, going.
—— རྒྱུ་ལ་, to bring,	—— རྒྱུ་ལ་འི་, bringing.

The Conjugation of the Verb

འགྲོ་ལ་ to go.

Indicative, Present.

Singular.

1 ཇ་ འགྲོ་མི།, or ཇ་ལ་འགྲོ་མི།, or འགྲོ་ལ་ཡི།, I go.

2 རྒྱུ་, or རྒྱུ་ཇ་, or རྒྱུ་ཇ་འགྲོ་མི།, thou goest.

3 ཇ་ཇ་ འགྲོ་མི།, he goes.

Plural.

ཇ་ or ཇ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ or ཇ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ འགྲོ་མི།, we go.

རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ འགྲོ་མི།, ye go.

ཇ་ཇ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ འགྲོ་མི།, they go.

*Imperfect.**Singular.*

1. ང་ འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། I, I went.
2. ཁྱེ་འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། thou wentest.
3. ཁོ་འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། he went

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། we went.
- ཁྱེང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། ye went.
- ཁོ་འཁྱེ་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། they went.

*Perfect Definite.**Singular.*

1. ང་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། I, I have gone.
2. ཁྱེ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། thou hast gone.
3. ཁོ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། he has gone.

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། we have gone.
- ཁྱེང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། ye have gone.
- ཁོ་འཁྱེ་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་། they have gone.

*Perfect Indefinite.**Singular.*

1. ང་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་། I, I went
2. ཁྱེ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་། thou wentest
3. ཁོ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་། he went

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་། we went
- ཁྱེང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་། ye went.
- ཁོ་འཁྱེ་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་། they went

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

1. ང་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། I, I had gone.
2. ཁྱེ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། thou hadst gone.
3. ཁོ་འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། he had gone.

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། we had gone.
- ཁྱེང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། ye had gone.
- ཁོ་འཁྱེ་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་སྤང་བ་ཡིན་ཀྱི། they had gone.

*Future.**Singular.*

1. ང་ འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། I, I shall or will go
2. ཁྱེ་འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། thou shalt or wilt go
3. ཁོ་འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། he shall or will go

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། we shall or will go.
- ཁྱེང་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། ye shall or will go.
- ཁོ་འཁྱེ་རྒྱལ་བ་ འཁྱེ་གི་ཡ། they shall or will go

Imperative.

འཁྱེ་ or འཁྱེ་ཅིག་། go thou.

Infinitive.

འཁྱེ་བ་། going, to go.

Gerund.

འགྲོ་བཤུ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, going.

Participle.

Past. འགྲོ་ཆེད་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, gone, having gone.

Pres. འགྲོ་བཤུ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, going, or that goes.

Ger. འགྲོ་བཤུ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, to go.

Gerund. འགྲོ་བཤུ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, for the going.

*Present.**Singular.*

1. ང་ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, I am.
2. ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, thou art.
3. ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, he is.

Plural.

- ང་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, we are.
- ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, ye are.
- ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, they are.

Future.

1. ང་ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, I shall be.
2. ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, thou shall be.
3. ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ ཡི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, he shall be.

Note by the Editor.—The past tenses of this verb, and the conjugation of a verb in the passive voice ; as also the observations on indeclineable words, and the Syntax, are wanting in the author's Manuscript.

COLLOQUIES.

ཁོང་ཁྱོད་ལ་སོང་། (khyödh thom la song,) go to the Market.

ཡང་སེའི་ཚེ་འཕྲིའ་འབྲས་ཁྱིའ་ཤོག་། (yangchar ngedhtshoi chhir de khyershogh,) and bring rice for me.

ངེ་ལྷན་པ་ཆེ་བའ་ཡོད་། (ngedh topa chhe bhar yödh,) I am very hungry.

དེ་ལྷན་པ་འདི་ཅི་ལྷན་ཡོད་། (dhetai ngo chita,) what is the price of that?

རྒྱེད་པ་ལྔ་ལྷན་ལ་ཀྱིན་པོ་ལྔ་ལ་། (gyetam nga nge ne khjodh la jin yong,) I will give you five rupees.

ཅི་ལྷན་ཁྱིམ་ཁྱོད་སྟོང་བ་ཡིན་། (chitashigh khyodh long wa yin,) how much do you want ?

ཡང་ན་རྒྱུ་འདི་ག་ལྔ་ལྷན་ལ་ཤོག་ཡོད་། (yang nagya tamcheg tedh na digh yodh,) what, is not one rupee enough ?

ཁོངས་གཅིག་རྒྱུ་ཆུང་ཆུང་འདི་། (khong chigh gyoo chhoong ckhoong redh,) that is a small thing.

ཡང་ཁོད་དེ་ལྷན་རྒྱུ་ཆེ་བ་གཅིག་གཤེར་མི་ཐུབ་པ་མ་། (yang khgodh nge la gyoo chhewa chig ter mi thoobh-pa ma,) what, cannot you give me a greater thing ?

སྒྲིལ་ཁྱེ་། (dom kha chhe,) open the trunk.

ངེ་ལྷན་པ་འདི་ལྷན་ལ་རྒྱུ་ཅི་ཡོད་། (ngedh ta-go-pa, khyodh la gyoo chi yödh,) I will see what you have.

ཁོད་གཞིས་ཁ་ལྱིན་པོ་ལྔ་ལ་ཡང་། (khyodh shikha jin yong nge, yang na yang,) do you pay taxes or not ?

དེ་མ་ལྱིན་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཁྱོད་ཅིངས་དེ་ཁྱོད་ལྔ་ལ་ཡོད་། (dhama jin nagyah poi khyodh ching te shag yong,) If you do not pay, the raja will confine you.

ཡང་ཅུ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་སྐད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིང་སྒྲིང་ལོང་སྟེ། (yang char khodlirangtshoi sashe langyong,) and take your ground.

ལྟོ་ཞུ་ཅི། (thaden,) take care

ཅི་ལྟོ་ཅི་ལྟོ་ཅི། (chi lablichha yödh,) what do you say?

ངེད་ཡང་བཤར་རེ་གེས། (ngedh yong shee go,) let me also speak.

ཡིན་ནམ་མིན། (yin nam min,) Is it, or is it not?

མ་ཉེད་སྒྱུ་ལྷོ་གུ་ལོང་། (sate kyi,) It is under the table.

མ་ཉེད་སྒྱུ་ལྷོ་གུ་ལོང་། ཉེད་ན་ལོང་། (It is upon the table.

ཁྱོད་དང་ཁྱི་ཚྭ་ཤོག། come along with me.

སྟོན་ལ་ལོང་སྟེ། (ngon la song,) go before.

ངེད་ཀྱི་མཐུན་ལ་ལོང་གེས། (ngedh kyi dun la do gö,) come into my presence.

ནང་ཏུ་ཤོག། (nang dhoo shogh,) come in.

ཕ་གི་ཆེད་ལྟེ་ལམ་མ་ལོང་། (phaghi-tshai lar ma do,) don't go among them.

ལྟེ་ལ་ལོང་། (chhi la song,) go out.

ཁྱེ་ལ་ལོང་། (je la do,) go behind me.

ཆུ་ཕོ་ལྟེ་ཏུ་ལོང་། (chhooi pharol-dhoo do,) go across the river.

རྟོན་མེད་ཁྱོད་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་གེས་ལོང་། (dhönmedh khyödh soo yang do mi medh yong,) nobody except you is going.

ཁྱོད་རྟོན་དང་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་། (khyödh dhön ngedh longwa,) I waived it for you.

ངེད་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཅི་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་གེས་ལོང་། (ngai khyödh la chi chhi dsoontam milabl payin,) I am not speaking falsehoods like you.

ལྟེ་དོ་ལོང་། (di ngöla shogh,) come on this side.

ཕ་གི་ཁྱེ་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་གེས་ལོང་། (pha ghi-i khatar ngedh la thobh yong,) I shall get it by means of him.

དེ་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་གེས་ལོང་། (dhebar ngedh la ma thobh,) I have not got it yet.

ངེད་ལྟེ་ལྟེ་ལོང་གེས་ལོང་། (ngedh labh chha dhe nam yang mre gyoo min,) I shall never pronounce that word.

མ་ཁྱོད་ཐེ་བ་ཡོད་ཆེ་ །, (nam khyödh lebh yong tshe,) when you come back.

རེ་ནས་ངེད་འཕྲི་བཞི་ངང་ །, (dhene ngedh dowai dhang,) then I shall go.

ཞུ་རེ་ཞུ་རེ་ཤོག་གི་མ་རེ་རེ་བཞིན་ཤོག་ །, (share share shogh (or) ngi marefreshin shogh) come daily.

ཁང་པ་ཁྱི་ལྟ་བུ་ཡོད་ །, (khang jhitabhooyödh,) how is that?

གཤམ་ཡོད་ ། བོ་ན་ །, (ghar godh,—pho-na,) where is it? there.

ཡང་ཁོད་པ་འཛིན་མི་མཉམ་པ་མ་འཕུང་ །, (yang khong-tsho ni nam ghana doogh,) where are all those men?

ངེད་ཀྱི་རེ་མ་མཐོང་ །, (ngedh kyi dhe ma thong,) I have not seen him.

རེ་ཀའི་ནམ་ལྟ་སྤོང་ངང་ །, (dhe koi nenta södh dhang,) beat him well.

འདི་ལྟ་ཡོད་ ། ཡང་ཁོད་པ་བཟང་མི་ཉན་པ་ཡོད་ །, (di ta yi yang khong ka mi nyen par jödh doogh,) for he does not mind the order.

ངེད་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཤེས་པ་ ། ཡོད་ །, (nge chhö la she par yödh,) I know you.

མི་རྟོག་པོ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལྟ་བུ་བཟང་བཞུགས་པ་རེ་ །, (pom-po khyödh jhitar ka tsalpadhe,) O Lord, as thou hast commanded.

འདི་ལྟ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལྟ་བུ་འཕྲི་བཞི་ལངས་ །, (ditai kha, dhöntar jhe do la,) so it has been done.

ཁྱོད་ལོ་ངོ་ལ་ལོང་ །, (khyodh lan ngö la song,) go towards the road.

ཡང་ཅུ་ཐོག་ལ་སྟོན་ལ་སྟོན་ །, (yang char dao nam la nrö ta,) and call the people.

འདི་ནི་ངོ་ལ་ཁྱི་གང་སོང་ཅན་ །, (dine ngö kyi khyin ghang song chen) that my house may be filled.

ཡི་མ་ཁྱང་ངའི་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཤོད་རྒྱུ་ལ་ །, (yi-kyang ngai khyedh la shodh gyoo la,) for I say unto you.

འདོད་ངང་ཡང་ཅུ་ཐོག་ལ་སྟོན་ལ་སྟོན་ །, (dhödh dhang yang char segodhe ch-ha ngom jhedh gö,) sit down and calculate the expence.

པལ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ །, (pal lo le ta she,) Shree, (the goddess of prosperity), all is well. &c.

ཁྱི་ལྟ་ཁྱི་ལྟ་བུ་ལ་སྟོན་ལ་སྟོན་ །, (jhitar jhitar kani nang-waha,) as you command.

འདི་ལྟར་འདི་ལྟར་དེར་གྱི་བྲིས་ལགས་པོ།, (ditar ditar nge kyi dhe la so,) so will I write.

དེར་ལ་ཅི་དཔེ་དཔ་བ་ ི, (nge la chi ghang yongwa,) what shall I have?

ཁྱེད་ལ་བཞེད་པ་འབ་ཆ་ཡོད་པ་ ི, (khyödh la ngedh pa rabhtoo yong,) you shall obtain much profit.

ཁྱེད་དེར་ལ་རྒྱུ་རྩི་མི་ཤི་ ི, (khyödh ngedh la ngool jhitsam ter,) how many rupees will you give me?

དེར་ཁྱེད་ ལ་ལ་བ་ནི་མི་ལྟ་ལགས་ ི, (ngedh khyödh la labh-ni mi nu la) I cannot speak with you.

ཅི་འཕྲི་ཁྱེད་དེར་ཅི་ཡོད་པ་ ི, (chi chhir khyödh ngedh tsar yong,) wherefore are you come to me.

ང་རྩི་ཁྱེད་འཕྲི་ཤི་ལྟ་ལགས་ ི, (nga jhitsam khyödh; hoi nyamdhoö ne,) how long shall I remain with you?

ཞག་གཤམ་དེར་རང་སྒྱི་ཕ་བཟུགས་ ི, (shagh soom ngedh dhang nyam soo shoo,) remain three days with me.

གང་ཞེས་ཆ་བཟང་པོ་ད་ཡང་ཕ་ ི, (ghang she na sangpo nga yang soo,) who is the greatest among us?

ཁྱེད་ཡང་དེ་ལྟའི་བཟང་པོ་དེ་ ི, (khyödh yang dhe tai sang po te,) you are the greatest.

ཁང་འཛི་འདི་ལ་མི་ལྟ་ལགས་ ི, (khongtsho di,) they cannot do this business.

དེར་འདི་ལེ་མ་ལ་མ་ཕྱེ་ལགས་ ི, (ngedh di sem ma jhe so,) I have forbidden them.

ཁྱེད་དེར་ལ་བཤེད་པ་འབ་ཆ་ཡོད་པ་ ི, (khyödh ngedh la den pa shedh jodh te,) you tell me the truth.

ཡང་ཅེ་ང་ཡང་ཁྱེད་ལ་བཤེད་པ་འབ་ཆ་ཡོད་པ་ ི, (yang char nga yang khyödh la den be shedhna sam,) and I tell you the truth.

ཁྱེད་འཕྲི་ལ་ཡོད་པ་ལ་ཆི་ ི, (khyödh chhooghpo godh le chte,) you will become rich.

དེར་གཅིག་མཐོང་བ་ ི, (ngedh chigh dhong wa), I have seen one.

འདི་མཆན་གཅིག་བཞིང་ལ་ཡོད་པ་འཕྲི་ ི, (dedh-khen chigh tingla young doogh), a sower went to sow his seed.

ཁང་ཅང་གང་ཡིན་པ་འགྲིག་པུང་།, (yangchar ghangchü do dil jhoong), and some fell up-
on a rock.

ཡང་ཅུ་འདིའི་ཕ་མ་འདི་ཞིང་འཕྲིན་པ་དང་། (yang char di-i no-oo la di nyidh di dhang,) and his brother asked him.

གང་འདྲཱི་ཙོག་ཁྱོད་འདི་ཕྱི་ལས་བྱས་སོ། I, (ghang-*chhir* dhön khyödh ditai lejheso), where-fore have you done such work.

ཁོང་གསུང་བཤད་པ། I, (khong lenngai shedh pa), he answered and said.

ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་། (khyödh loo gin), who are you?

ངང་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ཤེས་པ་མེད།, (ngedh khyödh-nyidh she-pa medh), I dont know you.

ཕར་གྱི་ངེས་ཀྱི་སར་ན་མོད་པ་ ཁ། (phar ghyi ngedh kyi sar-nyam-dhoo ma yong), be
gone! Dont come near me.

མག་ཡོང་ཆོ།, (nam yong tsche,) when you come.

རེ་ཅལ་དེར་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཐུམ་པ་ཡོང་། ༡, (dhe ne ngedh khyödh la ngen mre tang-yong,) then
I will give you plenty of abuse.

རེ་ཚོའི་ངང་དེ་ཏ་པ་ཤར་ཁ, (dhe tshoi nge dhe ta shedb), his mother said to him,

གང་ཉུང་ཐང་པ་ ཁྱོད་དེ་ལ་འདི་ཉུང་ཐང་པ་ཉེས་པོ།, (ghangtarlang-pa-khyödh ngedh la di tai dooghngel jheso), wherefore have you given us such trouble.

ཐེང་རང་པམ་ལང་ཅང་ངའི་གིང་ཚོའི་ཞིབ་གཟིན་སྐབས་ཀྱི།, (khyödh rang pha ma yang char ngei nyidhtshoi shibhsi kabhsode), thy father and I have sought thee.

འདྲི་ཅི་ཡིན་གཞུང་། (dhe-ti dhe yin shödh), he said unto them.

གང་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་རང་ཚོའི་ཞིབ་གསེགས་ སྐབས་ཏེ། (ghang khyödh nyidh rang tshoi shibhsì kabh soode), why did you seek me?

གང་ཁྱོད་མ་ཤེས་པའི་སྐབས་ལུ་ནེ ། (ghang khyodh ma she-pei kabh soode), what did you not know.

ཁོངས་དྲེ་ཚཱི་སྐུ་རྩ་འབྲོ་སྣང་།, (khong dhe tshoi nyam dhoo do song), he went with them.

ཡང་ཅར་ཅེ་ཚེ་མི་ལ་གཏུ་འདི་སྤྱོད་ལ་ཞུ།, (yang char dhe tshoi ma la tam di lo la shogh,) and his mother kept this word in mind.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཚེ་ལ་རལ་ཆ་གཅིག་བཏང་གྱིན་ཀྱི།, (khyödh nyidh tshor chhö pe chha chigh tang jin,) send me a book.

རེ་ཆོ་ལ་རངས་པོ་ཤི་གྱི་མཆོག་ཀྱི།, (dhe tsho la ngö ngedh kyi jin chhogh,) I will give you its price.

རེ་མཁ་པོ་ལ་ཡང་མཇུག་ལ་རག་པ་ཡོད་པས་ཀྱི།, (dhene ngedh la yang char khyödh la gawa yang wa,) then shall you and I be glad.

ན་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཡོད་པ་ལ་ལས་ཀྱི།, (nam khyödh chhir yang pa le,) when you come back.

རེ་མཁ་ཁྱོད་ལ་གློ་སྤྲོད་པ་མཆོག་ཀྱི།, (dhe ne ngedh khyödh dhang tan nying jhe chhogh,) then I shall converse with you.

རེ་མཁ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་རྩ་ཐོ་རྩེ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཤེད་ཀྱི།, (dhe ne khyödh rabhtoo gödh dho jhedh yong,) then you will laugh very much.

ངེད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལས་སོ།, (nyedh digh pa jheso,) I have sinned.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་རྩ་ཐོ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཤེད་ཀྱི།, (khyödh kyi dhagh par jhedhgo,) forgive me.

ངེད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཤེད་ཀྱི།, (ngai dhe ts'ho tabhar dowe yong,) I am going to see them.

གཉིས་པ་ལ་བཏང་རང་ཀྱི།, (nyi par shedh dhang,) the second said.

གསུམ་པ་ལ་བཏང་རང་ཀྱི།, (soom par shedh dhang,) the third said.

ངེད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (ngai bhir medh jhe ne yödh,) I have taken a wife.

འདྲི་སྤང་ཏེ་ངེད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (dilang-te ngai yong mi thoobh,) therefore I cannot come.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (thom la myoor dhoo song,) go quickly into the market.

མིག་མང་རེ་འདྲི་སྤང་ཏེ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (mighmedh dhedir theedh shogh,) bring the blind here.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི། or ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (chedh rang ghang jhedh khyedh rang chi jedh,) what are you doing?

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལས་པ་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི།, (khyödh rang la ghaug gö,) what do you wish for?

